

## BRIDGEPORT AS IT WAS

100-50-20 YEARS AGO

(Taken from the Files of The Evening Farmer)

## ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

## DECREE OF LOUIS KING OF FRANCE.

LOUIS, by the Grace of God, etc., etc., inasmuch as the punishment of an attempt without example, but by graduating the punishment and limiting the number of the guilty, to congregate the interest of our people, the dignity of our crown and the tranquility of Europe, with what we owe to justice and the entire security of all other citizens without distinction:

We have declared, and do declare, and do decree as follows:

Art. I.—The Generals and Officers, who have betrayed the King before the 23rd of March, or who have attacked France and the Government with arms in hand, and those who, by treason, have possessed themselves of power, SHALL BE ARRESTED and delivered to the competent councils of war, in their respective divisions, viz: Ney, Labedoyre, the two brothers Lallemon, Drouet, D'Elphin, Lefebvre Desnoettes, Amelk, Brasseur Gilly, Mouton Duvernet, Grouchy, Clause, Laborde, Debelle, Bertrand, Drouet, Cambronne, Lavallette and Rovigo.

Art. II.—The individuals whose names follow, to wit: (Here follow the names of 40 persons, among whom are Soult, Bessano, Carnot, Vandamme, etc.) shall leave Paris in three days, and go into the interior of France in the place which our Minister of General Police shall indicate them; where they shall remain, under guard, until the Chambers shall decide which of them shall depart the kingdom, or be delivered up to the tribunals to be prosecuted.

Those who shall not proceed to the place assigned to them by our Minister of General Police shall forthwith be arrested.

Given at Versailles, etc. LOUIS, The Minister Secretary of State of the General Policy.

The Duke d'Ortango.

## FIFTY YEARS AGO.

## JURY INQUEST.

MR. GEORGE THOMPSON—Reside in Stratford, about three miles from city; was on a hill east of track, a quarter of a mile from the collision; saw engine Fairfield before collision; had view of train at intervals from Pequonock Mills to scene of collision; saw engine Fairfield stop and start; saw my eye around and saw other engines coming; don't know much about rates of speed; the engine was running about as fast as the train that preceded it; I meant the express; heard whistle, but can't say whether it was before or after the engine Fairfield stopped at whistling post. Don't know that I could see engine at the last post if I had looked; saw the collision; saw both trains approaching; saw train there, which did not look like a train or car—looked like a lot of wagons; heard the report of the collision; did not go down to the scene; saw the train coming only for a minute; the train drove the engine down about three or four rods; I think don't know Mr. A. Plumb (conductors).

## Statement of William Dolanoy.

Am in the employ of the Housatonic Railroad as a machinist; was on the engine Fairfield when the collision occurred. Mr. Myatt sent me to look at the connecting rods of the Fairfield; the day before the collision we pronounced them right; he said then we will go out Tuesday; that I should go out with him; I had no intention about going; stopped at the new depot; switched a car, then stopped at Pacific Iron Works three minutes; then stopped next at the whistling post; all hands got off to examine the engine; found she was all right; got on and started up again; run only about four minutes more when we saw passenger train coming round the curve; impossible for me to say how far it was from last stoppage to place of collision—about 100 rods. About six miles an hour was our rate of speed when we collided. We whistled just after the second starting. Mr. Hunt blew it and remarked the whistle goes tight. Mr. Lyman went to oil it; while doing the whistle was blowing all the time; we whistled before this also.

I was in the act of jumping at the time of the collision; something knocked me off; did not enter the car; was knocked off before the engine went into the car. Hunt reversed the engine as soon as we saw the train coming which was at about four lengths off. I know nothing of the 15th Rule. I am a machinist and have no responsibility outside; merely was invited to go out and see how the Fairfield worked.

## GOING TOO FAST.

The Housatonic train down, due at the depot about 7 a. m. this morning, passed the Washington avenue crossing at the rate of from 20 to 25 miles an hour. This may be safe territory within the city limits, but people in that neighborhood don't think so. We hope the Common Council Committee who have the thanks of the Lion Run for their speed under consideration will act promptly in the matter, and put the Housatonic on a footing with the New York and New Haven Road.

## TWENTY YEARS AGO.

## BOY SUES FOR DIVORCE.

Hollidaysburg, Pa., August 26, 1895.—William Cowden, 18 years old, petitioned yesterday for a divorce from his wife, formerly Stella Law. The allegations in his petition are that August 15 he visited Miss Law in her home, in Philadelphia, and was drugged with liquor. He was taken across the ferry to Camden, N. J., where a ceremony of marriage was performed. The boy further alleges that he did not recover from the stupor until the clergyman demanded a fee of \$5. He immediately denounced the ceremony as a farce.

## HOME FROM ABOARD.

Ex-Town Clerk Fred Tracy and his wife, who have been abroad since May 28, returned yesterday. Mr. Tracy

## KOREA PUTS BAN ON RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS; MISSIONARIES UPSET

Fear For Future of Their Efforts, Because of Rigorous New Law.

Karuzawa, Japan, Aug. 26.—The several hundred American missionaries from Japan, Korea and even from China who spend their summer in the mountains of Karuzawa, are eagerly discussing the new education regulations in Korea as a result of which the teaching of religion is to be banned eventually from the schools.

In the opinion of Dr. J. E. Adams, executive secretary of six large federated missions in Korea, the regulations may lead to a complete suppression of all Christian schools in that country. Dr. Adams explained that the executive committee of these missions has decided that as far as possible it would conform at once to the new ordinances. However, it had informed the educational department of Korea that the Christian schools intended to stand themselves out of the ten years of grace allowed by the regulations and to continue the teaching of religion during that period. The missionary added:

"After that we see we are out of the problem but an abandonment of our schools. This will be deplorable from the standpoint of education alone because the government schools are not sufficient to meet the demand."

The new program, he continued, undoubtedly aimed at the nationalization of Korean youth more primarily than at educational breadth. In other words, the first object, as Governor-General Terachi himself said, was to make good Japanese citizens of Koreans.

"But," continued Dr. Adams, "the administration seems not entirely free from their obsession that the missionary body is opposed to them, when, as a matter of fact, we consider that we are one of the most efficient coadjutors in the ends they national strength through material means; we aim to build up the spiritual life, which is the strongest motive available in securing them. They seek to build up a moral discharge of a man's entire life. We teach the moral of the people are the strength of the nation."

Other missionaries here have been informed by Japanese authorities that the fundamental policy of the Japanese Empire is that with regard to religious faith the state shall not impose its will on its subjects in any manner whatsoever. It is merely in pursuance of that policy that the government-general decided that Korean youths should be left free to acquire a general education without any religious imposition and decided that this could only be done by separating religious teaching from general education. However, the authorities have allowed it to be understood that later on in years when education in Korea has made the progress that has been made in Japan some modification of the present regulations may be authorized.

## BELATED NEWS OF WEDDING

## BRINGS CONGRATULATIONS TO POPULAR COUPLE

Congratulations of friends are being showered on Miss Ida Warren, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Warren and Theodore Hoyt, son of Mrs. Lena Hoyt of 208 Coleman street. The couple have just announced their marriage which took place June 8 at Portchester, N. Y.

## CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

## OF BLACK ROCK TO HAVE

## ANNUAL FETE TONIGHT

The annual lawn fete of the Men's League of the Black Rock Congregational church will take place this evening, weather permitting. This event is always looked forward to with much pleasure by the members and friends of the church. The program is in charge of the committee which has charge of this affair, and he and the other members are working hard to make this year's lawn fete the "best yet."

## GOVERNMENT ORDERS IN

## CHINA FOR ETIQUETTE

## MODELED ON THE WEST

Peking, Aug. 26.—Western customs of salutation are being prescribed by the government in China. According to the regulations, a man must take off his hat when he meets a friend. It was the practice of the Manchurian dynasty to fix by regulations the proper forms of salutation, dress, situation, etiquette and many other things. The new Republican government is now accepting Western customs of regulations according to the old Manchurian system. The proper costumes for different functions—the frock coat, evening dress, silk hat, etc.—were prescribed about two years ago. As stated, the new customs of taking off the hat, shaking hands and bowing are being officially adopted.

## IS SHE YOURS?

Then buy her the ring today. Get that ring for your sweetheart, married or otherwise, a solitaire is eminently proper. Nothing better as an engagement or birthday ring.

We can offer you perfect gems in up-to-date settings at prices to suit the most modest pocketbook. Call in and look over our stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings today.

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## EVACUATION OF POLAND IS IN KEEPING WITH PROGRAM RUSSIANS MADE YEARS AGO

## Russian Military Organ Explains Strategic Significance of the Withdrawal of Forces From Western Battle Line of Russian Empire.

Petrograd, Aug. 26.—The evacuation of Poland was decided upon by Russia in 1910, declares the Russky Invalid, the Russian military organ, in a discussion of the general staff's before-the-war plans for the defense of the western frontier.

"Before the war," says the journal, "Russia anticipated that in the event of war Austria and Germany, because of their rapid means of mobilization and immense technical resources, would turn the attention first of all against Russia. To frustrate this plan it was decided in 1910 that the Russian territory jutting into Germany and the fortified places west of Brest-Litovsk should not be organized for the defense of the region further east was chosen for the concentration of the Russian forces."

"It would have been dangerous to attribute too great an importance to the evacuation of Poland," says the journal, "and to have held on to the Vargy and Vistula, with their fortified towns. It is better to take advantage of the depth of our theatre of war to draw the German armies far from their bases and to exhaust themselves. To this end it was necessary to sacrifice the Polish salient. Three months have elapsed since the Russian army started to put this plan into execution. Constant pushing, fighting and privations weakened the enemy. There are already evidences that the moral force of the German army is weakening in its attack, and persons confirm that this weakening is not only moral, but physical."

"This war will be decided by the armies in battle, and it is of no importance where the battle will take place. Thus our retreat assures us victory, for our armies are only now beginning to develop, while an abundance of munitions of war awaits us in the rear. Thanks to the mobilization of the national industry and to the orders placed abroad, whereas for the moment the enemy is in a favorable position in this respect."

"A glance backward shows that at the beginning of the war the Germans threw the mass of their army against France. This leap forward on their part had happy results for us, for it advanced into enemy territory, notably in Galicia; now the tables are turned. However, it is impossible to hamper the liberty of movement of the Russian army in any particular region or on any particular frontier, and it would be impracticable to waste garriens in defending fortified towns which are none too safe as the Austrians did in Przemyśl. That is why, examining after a year of war, the map of the Russian front, we see the necessity for the living Russian army to stand up under the pressure of their base line. This would be the most useful object to aim at, especially in view of the situation which has prevailed since the month of April."

"At the present time we have against us nearly all the German cavalry, nearly all the Austrian army, and more than half of the total German forces about 70 divisions—and the enemy artillery has numerous guns of all calibers. The Russian army is offering a heroic resistance; it is not only standing up under the most hellish fire, but it is inflicting countless losses upon the enemy, and wearing him out, notwithstanding his technical perfection. We are getting nearer to our supplies of ammunition, by means of which we will correct our line and throw back the enemy. If only for this reason we can say that the evacuation of Warsaw and the line of the Vistula-Vangorod-Georgievsk will make certain that the Russian offensive this time will be definite and irresistible."

"At the threshold of the second year of war Russia has the most definite plans for the issue of the campaign, while maintaining at the same time the firm resolution to wage this fight to a victorious end."

## TRANSPORT PICKS UP WOUNDED FROM RIGA

London, Aug. 26.—A dispatch to the Central News from Amsterdam says that a transport carrying seriously wounded German marines who participated in the recent fighting in the gulf of Riga has arrived in Koenigsburg from Libau.

## SURVIVORS ARE RESCUED.

Lisbon, Aug. 26.—The Norwegian steamer Haylor arrived from Barry, reports picking up on August 21, forty survivors of the British steamer Windsor which was sunk by a submarine. The members of the Windsor's crew were transferred from the Haylor to the British steamer Remner the day after they were rescued.

## SURGEONS PERFORM REMARKABLE STUNT ON WOUNDED MAN

## Reconstruct Entire Face of Frenchman, Battered By Hostile Shell.

London, Aug. 26.—Some remarkable instances of surgical science have been brought to light during the present war, but the following story telling how a horribly mutilated soldier was "reconstructed" from you have read adds one more miracle to the list. A French newspaper correspondent was admitted to the Rothschild hospital to see for himself the miracle in question after the surgeons had completed their work. The correspondent was shown a photograph of a man wounded in the French trenches. It was a terrible picture. The face lacked the lower portion of the left cheek, the chin had gone and also the lips and nose.

While the correspondent was looking at this appalling picture one of the hospital assistants made a sign to one of the patients who was just going out to spend an afternoon at a picture show.

"Here is our man," said the assistant. The correspondent stared uncomprehendingly, but the assistant added with a smile, "Yes, I assure you, this is the patient whose photograph you have just seen. The man who was brought into the hospital without his cheek, jaw, lips, chin and nose."

The correspondent at first thought the assistant was fooling him, but the patient who was just going out bore few signs of the dreadful wounds depicted in the photograph. His right cheek was the twin brother of his left cheek; he had an excellent chin; lips that opened in a genial smile, and a nose of perfect contour. His face only bore the rapidly vanishing traces of some cuts and a few white marks occasioned by surgical sewing. The patient himself proceeded to confirm the assistant's assertions, talking in the slang of the French infantryman.

"Yes, it's myself; wasn't any good for the Germans to spoil my portrait; the doctors tricked them after all. As you see, he has manufactured for me a very decent face. For myself, I think he has improved it." Then he lit a cigarette and went off to see the show.

The surgeon had taken a portion of the patient's back and used it to replace the cheek. With the skin of the back he fashioned the lips. Then he took a portion of the man's short ribs to make the nose and the substance of the chin. From the forehead he took the skin for the nose and from the stomach the skin for the chin. Finally, when the man was practically re-fashioned and a goodly portion of the skin was in place, the doctor asked him if there was anything he regretted. The soldier replied: "Yes, my moustache." "Oh, don't you worry about that," said the doctor, and without even applying an anæsthetic he took from the hairy nape of the neck a small strip of skin and grafted it on the upper lip. "I can't promise you," said the doctor, "that you will have as victorious a moustache as that which you left in the trenches, but in any case you won't be hairless."

## PREMIUM UPON ART

## WORKS NOW ON SALE IN GERMAN EMPIRE

Berne, Switzerland, Aug. 26.—The director of a Swiss Museum writes to a local newspaper regarding the state of the art market in Germany. He had hoped, he says, to be able to buy some choice works of art very cheaply in Germany, and his hopes had been raised by a study of various catalogues that had been sent him. He had expected to find visions of bargains in modern French painters, but he described his experience at the auctions as follows:

"The items in which I was interested had scarcely been reached when the bidding developed a bewildering liveliness. Amateurs and dealers fought for the modern French works which I had hoped to find in slight demand. Most of the lots fetched more than they would have before the war. Some were knocked down at three times the highest price I was prepared to offer."

"I found the situation much the same at auctions of furniture, chin bric-a-brac, rugs, tapestries, and jewelry. Everything went for 5 to 20 per cent. more than before the war."

The first bale of new Georgia cotton was sold at Liverpool for 150 guineas, the proceeds going to charity.

The Holland-American liner New Amsterdam arrived at New York from Rotterdam with 400 passengers.

## On Sale Friday

FRESH SEA FOOD.

Fresh Shore Haddock ..... lb 4c

Bluefish (average weight ½ lb to 1 lb) .. 12½c lb.

Small Mackerel lb 10c Cape Butterfish

Swordfish (sliced) ..... 3 lbs. 25c

Pink Salmon (whole fish) lb 16c

lb 12c Market Cod ..... lb 5c

Sliced White Halibut lb 15c

lb 15c Small Weakfish ..... lb 6c

Large Cocktail Bluefish ..... lb 15c

Live Lobsters, Prime Soft Shell Crabs, Uncooked Shrimp, Round Clams, Little Necks and Steamers.

## SMOKED MEATS.

Armour Sugar Cured Hams small (skinned) lb 15c

Sugar Cured Bacon ..... lb 15c

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STATE &amp; BANK STS. E. MAIN ST. PHONES.

## ELECTRICIANS ATTENTION

An Open Meeting of the Electricians of Bridgeport Will Be Held

MONDAY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK AT 978 MAIN STREET

A cordial invitation is extended to all electrical workers of Bridgeport to attend. Refreshments will be served. Well known speakers INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 488

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A good worker can complete the Commercial Course, or Shorthand Course in 10 months.

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